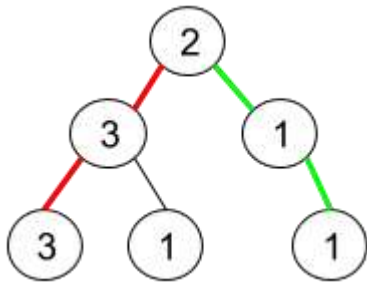


Pseudo-Palindromic Paths in a Binary Tree [\(View\)](#)

Given a binary tree where node values are digits from 1 to 9. A path in the binary tree is said to be **pseudo-palindromic** if at least one permutation of the node values in the path is a palindrome.

Return the number of **pseudo-palindromic** paths going from the root node to leaf nodes.

Example 1:

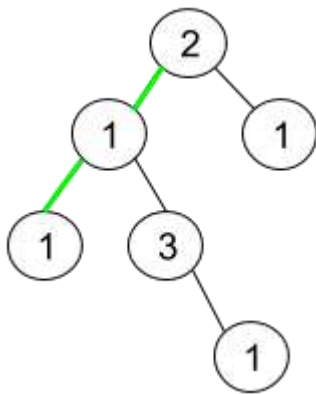


Input: root = [2,3,1,3,1,null,1]

Output: 2

Explanation: The figure above represents the given binary tree. There are three paths going from the root node to leaf nodes: the red path [2,3,3], the green path [2,1,1], and the path [2,3,1]. Among these paths only red path and green path are pseudo-palindromic paths since the red path [2,3,3] can be rearranged in [3,2,3] (palindrome) and the green path [2,1,1] can be rearranged in [1,2,1] (palindrome).

Example 2:



Input: root = [2,1,1,1,3,null,null,null,null,null,1]

Output: 1

Explanation: The figure above represents the given binary tree. There are three paths going from the root node to leaf nodes: the green path [2,1,1], the path [2,1,3,1], and the path [2,1]. Among these paths only the green path is pseudo-palindromic since [2,1,1] can be rearranged in [1,2,1] (palindrome).

Example 3:

Input: root = [9]

Output: 1

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [1, 10⁵].
- 1 ≤ Node.val ≤ 9